7: Joest--60 [7] E-5 (no date) 1882 Formosan Aborigines
116, 285, 513 Chin-hoan

They sleep on cots made of bamboo and mats; the women are famous, and justly so, for the attractive plaited mats which they make themselves.

14: Tamai--96 J-2 (1896) 1896 Formosan Aborigines
116, 342, 513 Chin-hoan

The houses of the Tschinwans are very plain structures. They are made of crude timber and bamboo. The roof is covered with grass or straw. The entrance is only about one meter wide and about as high as a grown man. The walls consist of various types of leaves, among them banana leaves. Few of the houses have walls made of boards; only a few rich people in every village have these. The size of the houses varies; the largest are about 6 meters long and 5 meters wide. The interior consists of a single room with a few windows. All the members of the household sleep in a sleeping compartment made of bamboo; each couple has its own bed.

16: Müller--231-232 U-3 (no date) 1910 Formosan Aborigines
116, 352, 513

There is no furniture and no utensils of any kind in the interior of the aboriginal hut, since the natives use them only as a shelter from the storm and rain. There are no boards [232] on the floor. In each of the four corners there is a simple wooden compartment which serves as a bed. At night they place cloths, which they themselves have made, over these and use an ordinary cloth of the kind used for garments as a blanket.

24: Anonymous--91 [9] U-3 (no date) 1892 Formosan Aborigines
116, 251, 262, 354, 415, 513

They have no blankets--when they sleep they cover themselves with their clothing. Nor do they have separate kitchens. Their stove consists of a rack three feet high on which they place a large pan. The members of the household stand around the pan on a stool and scoop out the liquids which are cooked in it, such as a soup made from rice or millet. Their spoons consist of an empty coconut shell. They eat dry rice with their hands. They crush rice in a mortar (ch'uang), preparing no more than is to be consumed at one time. They preserve millet, wheat, and clothing in a container made of a pumpkin shell (hu-lu-hu).

31 Hofmann--619 [2] N-3 (1909) 1912 Formosan Aborigines
116, 342, 361, 513, 622 Tsou

When I entered the first village, Teboro, I was received by the chief and treated with great respect; the village is enclosed by a low stone wall, as is each of the houses in the village. The huts are oval in shape; they are made of rough stones taken from rivers and brooks. They are barely 1 1/2 meters high; the ratio between the length and width is 4 to 1. The post which supports the roof consists of a tree trunk which has not been shaped in any way; the roof itself consists of reeds. There is one, or at most two openings without a door; these are on the narrow sides of the house and serve both to give light and to admit air. The hut of the chieftain is somewhat larger. There are niches in the walls which serve as sleeping quarters; the natives sleep on clay which has been beaten flat, while the chieftain sleeps on a bamboo support which is in the center of the hut. The clay floor of the house I visited had been cleaned, but I do not know whether this is always the case.

37: Steere--308-309 S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines
116, 343, 251, 513 Chin-hoan

"They construct various little rat-proof granaries for storing their millet and rice. These are square, and are made of the bark of trees, and covered with grass, and raised upon four posts three or four feet above the ground. These posts are crowned with round wooden caps to keep the rats and other vermin from ascending. These little granaries are perched all about among the houses. There were in [309] the village several little huts of wattled grass, and not more than four feet square, perched upon bamboo poles twenty-five or thirty feet above ground. I inquired the use of these, but could get no other answer than that the children were sometimes put to sleep in them, perhaps connected with some superstitious custom or rite."